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RIOGRAPHY.

For the Boston Recorder.

joir of Rev. NATHANIEL HALL, late pasof the Congregational Church in N. maville, New-York, who died July 31, 820, aged 56.

is death was an event of much interest he Christian community of his acquaint-His funeral drew together a nuous and solemn assembly. All his nstian and ministerial brethren, were umers, testifying a deep sensibility of it loss. The public solemnities apated like the fruits of Gospel sincerity, apeciful to the dead and profitable to

The age of funeral panegyrics has passbut some posthumous record of good will always be useful.

Hall was born in Sutton, (Mass.) spectable parents. His father was Willis Hall, of that town. Nothing urkable of Mr. H's puerile days, been communicated to the writer, se acquaintance with him, commenccollege. Here he established appulation of a regular studious youth, hi investigating genius, and a good at. He was considered as entertainome hope in Christ, but was not so agthened, in spiritual confidence, as to himself publicly to the Lord. He graduated at Dartmouth College, A. 1790. Soon after, the Lord of the est graciously arraigned him to his and enabled him to profess his in Christ, and prepare for the gospel siry. After a useful itineration, as a side, he accepted a call from the con-ptional shurch in N. Granville, and was med their pastor, Oct. 3d, 1797. Not safter his settlement, he was married to Hannah Emerson, daughter of Dea. mel Emerson of Hollis, N. H. By this s and faithful partner of his labors and he had nine children; six sons and edaughters; who are now left, with widowed mother, to mourn the orm's lot, and struggle with the ills of an

hendly aud dangerous world. Mr. H's solid worth as a christian, a me, and a minister, is well known a-mg intelligent christians, of this region. ith web, he had a weight of character hich will not soon be forgotton. Among the coupied a sphere of influence, Meay to be filled by another: because resulted from those substantial gifts th all do not possess : such as, conmy, penetration and judgement. As meher, he was always interesting to who hear for instruction, and prefer ince to sound. His discourses conthe sincere milk of the word. His er was always arranged with unity, apressed with perspicuity. His disment of defects in the matter or meof a sermon, was singularly acute. rendered him particularly useful in ferial circles, and to theological stu-

was not the popular man. That viagination and brilliant display, which and carry the multitude, were not ahis gifts. Inspired by his subject, he sometimes rise on his audience with tted solemnity & pathos. But it was n-not to declaim. Declamation fected smartness, the more common of popularity, were, to his correct and judgement, impracticable peraces. He loathed in the preacher of Mpel, a mere os rotundum yieding nobut curiously modified sounds.

gifts and influence in our churches, religious instructor, an able counsel-Maithful disciplinarian, were such new not how to spare.

the friends of Zion, have particular to mourn that another distinguishcate for the great doctrines of " removed in this interesting day. tharacter, our deceased brother servedly conspicuous in the circle acquaintance. None will suspect ery to his friends, when we say discernment of moral truth, and ity to investigate and defend its were distinguishing. Laose ystematic notions in divinity and science, rarely escaped his obser-

placed no value on that liberality hats all religious creeds on a level. entertained cordial sentiments the faithful, separated by minor he was anxious that the should maintain her character, as band of the living God, the pillar band of the truth." He did not bethe could preserve this character, scriptural views of her God and and a spiritual entire dependance terealed plan of grace. It was te a habitual object of his zeal and lastruct his hearers in the docgrace-to convince them of those ng truths which stain the pride action is the sword of the Spirit, which reveals the heart-the arrier against delusion and aposhe readiness with which some educated under popular and piachers, have made shipwreck of and embraced the apostles of erbinced our beleved brother that on is a minister's primary work. of life, and his tongue awoke in relestial ork his influence was precious.

He saw with clearness the first leadings of error in principle or practice, and opposed them with candour and firmness.

Nor was he the mere metaphysician, who is always either drowning his hearers in deep waters, or amusing them with curious trifles. His discourses were serious and, practical. Practical improvement was both the moral and literal end of every sermon. He lamented that courtesy of the fashionable preacher, which forbears the painful application of truth, and which charitably hopes that hearers are never too dull or too unserious to infer their duty or their guilt, when the premises bave

been coldly suggested. God was pleased to crown his labors with many precious fruits. These consisted not in the applause, or the extended union and support of worldly men; but in the enlightening and restraining power of Gospel truth on his hearers generally, and in the hopeful conversion of many souls. In course of his ministry, he enjoyed three special revivals among his people. In A.D. 1800, the heavens began to be bowed; and the church received to their fellowship, 45 hopeful converts. A still greater display of grace was reserved for the year 1814. During this year, 77 were added to the church, and favorable hopes entertained of many others. This was a distinguishing season to pastor and church, as the cloud appeared in but few other places of the region. Yet they had a precious share in the revivals of 1816; when 45 were added to the church; and others hopefully sealed by grace. The whole number received during Mr. H.'s ministry, was 255. Days of religious harvest appeared to be peculiar seasons of his enjoyment; and his skill in

ry useful guide to enquiring souls. His charity did not end at home. He was the warm friend of Bible, Missionary, and Education Societies. Nor was be diffident in pleading their cause, but led his people to take a very laudable share in the great plans of christian benevo-

divinity rendered him a consistent and ve-

lence, which distinguish the age. Mr. H. was not entirely exempt from those nervous irritations and depressions which so frequently attend ill health and a sedentary life. But he was a companionable, interesting friend, and enjoyed the company of his brethren, with a pecu-liar relish. His house was always the mansion of unaffected hospitality. But alas it has been made the house of mourning. The weed of death has sprung up amidst all its pleasant fruits. May linmanuel be the widow's God and the orphan's father. About ten months before his decease, Mr. H. discovered the commencement of a femoral tumour, which finally proved to be the messenger of death. His case was viewed critical by his friends; and while he shewed solicitude for the use of proper means, he evidently felt that death was calling. This he expressed to some of his friends, and conversed on the subject with great calmness. God's unerring disposal of all creatures and events, was the theme which supported his heart. On this he often enlarged with much apparent rest and composure-said he was not favored with those rapturous elevations, which some enjoy, but was enabled to repose on the divine promises, with comfortable hope. He often recited the saint's great pacific (Ps. 97. 1.) " The Lord reigns, let the earth rejoice," &c. At one time he said, "This is ground enough, for all friendly subjects--who can desire more ?" It had never been his habit to say much of himself. In view of his sins, he would sometimes say—" I have been a mourner all my days." Remarking on the suspicious charactar of death-bed conversions, he said-- "If I am not now in Christ, I never shall be. What would be my situation, if this great work were now to do." But he was enabled to say,-" God is good—he is my God—he is my Saviour
—surely he will not cast me off." While his bodily pains were considerable, he expressed admiring views of the divine bounty, and wondered the strokes of God were not heavier upon such a sinner. He often expressed a desire for more clear and sensible views of a present God. In one distinguishing instance, this desire appeared to be gratified. It was in religious conversation with a pious watcher. His soul was sensibly carried up in those calm and delightful aspirations, which are known only to living christians. He suggested to the watcher, that it would seem a privilege if he had strength, then to pour out his heart, in prayer and praise. His pious attendant led in prayer, by his request, and the season was one of those, which heavenly spirits love. In the latter part of his sickness, he desired to depart, and submissively prayed that death might hasten his approach. About twenty-four hours before his death, he gave his dying hand and his parting charge to Mrs. Hall. He well knew that evangeli- His last words to ber, (holding her hand,) were,-" you must put your trust in God there is consolation in no other-do as well as you can-take care of the child-

ren, they are God's, they have been de-

voted to God, you must train them up for

him." After this he appeared unable to

converse; but his reason continued till,

praise. Thus terminated a life of solid

usefulness, sharing, no doubt, the passions and infirmities common to a fallen race.

The extinction of such lights, must never be regarded as a small event to the church. Here, reader, let your thoughts dwell a little longer, on one leading reflection, suggested by this memoir. It is, that evangelical truth has lost, one more of her firm and able supporters, and her cause in this part of the vineyard, is proportionably weakened. Let then, her friends, and especially her ministers, come up to her help against the mighty. Brethren, we live in a day of alarming innovations, as well as noble and cheering efforts. While we rejoice and pray, and make willing sacrifices to meet the coming kingdom-while we reach out the brotherly hand to all christians, and delight to see them associated in the great vineyard-while we enjoy the animation of the popular sermon, and love to feel its stimulating glow, let us never forget, that men are sanctified through God's truth, (John, 17, 17.) Let it abide with weight, on the minister's heart, that, if gospel instruction is withheld, religion will become unsound. The pleasantest stream of popular eloquence will but wither the church, which grows not under the rays of evangelical truth. Bible wisdom has her pillars. These must form the weight and the strength of our Zion, or she will always be liable to be moved, or modified by every wind of doctrine. "How shall they hear without a preacher ?" If the doctrines, which distinguish the gospel scheme of grace, are not explained and inculcated, what is to preserve a distinct character to the church? What is to bar from her embraces, the crafty infidel or the passionate enthusiast? And are there not strong temptations to neglect this primary work, of explaining and defending the doctrines of grace? Is it not an arduous work? Is it not regarded as narrow and unpopular, especially in this age of christian union, when all are to be associated in the great work of evangelizing the world? For what christian does not rejoice in the successes of the church, and pray for a millennium of union and praise. Now can we not discover one point of danger peculiar to the age; and even resulting from its most animating events? Is there not danger that the animating object of union, will lead ministers to improper sacrifices or neglects? Is there no danger that they will be insensibly led to dwell on the predictions and promises, rather than the principles of our holy religion-that they will be pathetic rather than doctrinal-will move rather than teach? But, a system of motion without light, would make gloomy worlds; and render even the sun, comparatively a useless body. No other light without gospel divinity, will long preserve the church. We greatly rejoice that the literary education of ministers is increasing-that the rays of science and Biblica! learning, are falling more liberally on the sons of the prophets. A learned ministry is very important to the church. Yet it must not be forgotton that the gospel is God's light, which science can never change nor prudence withold, without eventually changing the church. For the sword of the Spirit is the word of God : and if any thing be taken from its edge or its point. the Spirit will seldom use it as a saving instrument. Only neglect, through one generation, the doctrines which distinguish the scheme of grace, and the church now branching to fill the earth, will become the "degenerate plant of a strange vine." We are unwilling to believe that such a neglect will take place. And if our fears, of a popular tendency that way, are groundless, they are certainly sincere. But is not the subject of sufficient moment to induce a faithful search of the scriptures, and the history of the church.

Printing Establishment in Asia.

Our readers have already been informed of the fact, that, in consequence of the urgent recommendation of the Rev. Mr. Williamson, late British Chaplain at Sm yroa, that a PRINTING Press should be established in Western Asia, in connection with the American Mission, a number of gentlemen in this town had opened a subscription for that purpose. This subscription has since been filled to the amount of three thousand dollars a year, for five years. The first meeting for this purpose was held about the middle of January last; when 13 gentlemen were present. It was an evening, which probably, no one of them will forget while he lives. At that meeting, the subject was freely discussed; the information in the possession of those present communicated; and a committee of three appointed to commit that information to writing, to be reported and made use of at an adjourned and larger meeting. We have procured a copy of that Report, and invite the attention of our readers to it, as a document of uncommon interest. We inform them also, that another subscription is now open for three thousand dellars, to purchase the presses and fonts of types, and other articles necessary to commence the undertaking; as the annual subscription for five years is not to purthose, but merely to support the establishment. We are happy to be able to inform them, that to this latter subscription, a gentleman in

New York has already forwarded the gene- | ness of their own superstitions, and ki rous sum of fire hundred dollars.

Memoir on the formation of a Printing Establishment in Western Asia.

the contemplation of the benevolent. It is the diffusion of the light and influence of Divine Truth, by means of that wonderwho were once flourishing in the profession of godliness, and enjoyment of the ordinances of the Gospel, in their primitive simplicity and purity; but who have greatly declined and fallen. It is the restoration of that light and influence to the benighted regions whence they first originated, and were given to the world—the repayment of a debt of eighteen, nay, of more than thirty centuries.

By letters from the Levant, and especially from the Rev. Mr. Williamson, a most respectable English Chaplain at Smyrna, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions have received, through their Secretary, such statements respecting the prospects of extending religious instruction, as are highly encouraging. Our beloved Missionaries themselves have transmitted accounts in their journals, which not only corroborate these statements, but add much to the mass of evidence, that the time has arrived for some great and peculiar exertion.

Under these circumstances, the project of a printing establishment, has interested the warm feelings of several friends of mankind; and a subscription is commenced for the purpose of procuring presses, and obtaining workmen, under the superintendence of the Missionaries to Palestine, in order to form an establishment of this kind, and render it efficient.

With regard to its location, the Board, in their report of last September, mention with approbation, the opinion of Rev. Mr. Williamson, that "Smyrna is by far the best situation in the Levant-having a frequent communication with all the parts of the Ottoman Empire, and is the best place in those regions for learning Greek, Turkish, Italian and French, and for the security and liberty which foreigners & Christians enjoy." They also observe, "there is little reason to doubt, that the shores of the Mediterranean, afford many of the best openings for Christian enterprize." These shores are, of course, approachable from Smyrna by sea, and the whole interior may be visited, or reached, by caravans constantly passing through Asia Minor, in journies between Smyrna and Armenia, Persia and Syria. But whether this city or Jerusalem itself, which, by means of its numerous pilgrims from almost every quarter, holds out an inducement to make it once more a centre of evangelical efforts, shall be the ultimate seat of such an establishment, time and circumstances must determine.

Among the many reasons which offer for such an establishment, the following are deemed important.

1. The known and old propensity of the Greeks, to inquiry; the great scarcity of books, especially in the Romaic, or modern Greek, and inability of the body of the people to purchase them. Of 380 monks in one monastery, visited by our Missionaries at Scio, 40 of whom were priests, but about 100, doubtless from this cause, were able to read. Of those who could, but few understood the ancient Greek, and had no book in their own idiom. Yet they and others received tracts with great avidity-so great indeed, that Messrs. Fisk and Parsons, during about three months of their stay in that island, distributed no less than between 2 and 3000. They also disposed of 35 copies of the Greek Testament, 13 of which were, however, sold. Yet it is to be remembered, that Scio is one of the most flourishing of the Greek communities. Their general oppression by the severe exactions of the Turks is universally known.

2. The fact, that no molestation what ever, is given to Christian Teachers, in propagating their sentiments. Turks, indeed, who renounce Islam, or their peculiar faith, are liable to severe punishment, but none falls on their instructors. Hence, even among Turks, much more among their oppressed subjects of the Greek Church, no effectual impediment exists to

the diffusion of books and tracts. 3. A Missionary, by means of the press. increases his power to do good, in an incalculable ratio. They who may hear his voice, may be, comparatively, few. But tracts and books reach thousands. A missionary can acquire a perfect facility of expression, but in few languages. But by the press, even unconverted heathen, as at Serampore, or unsound professors of a corrupt form of Christianity, can, under judicious superintendence, be made to diffuse the purest information, in their own dialect, and transmit, for the healing of millions, the salutary truths, which yet have not reached their own hearts. A missionary may thus employ other hands in doing labor, in the result of which, he expects the accomplishment of his most devout hopes. In the Levant, for instance, the cheapest paper is drawn from a bigotted country, in which Bibles have been publicly burnt, although given without reward, and its workmen, ingenious and versatile Italians, may be employed to diffuse the light, that must discover the gross-

dle the flame, which must burn up this " wood, hay and stubble."

4. Although there is now a newspape An important design is now presented to printed at Vienna in the Modern Gree for circulation, probably, in the lonia islands, which are advancing rapidly importance, & are adopting means for gene working engine, the Press, among nations ral instruction; yet it was not long sinc true, that there was " not a single news paper or other periodical publication i all the Turkish dominions." What room then, for a paper or pamphlet periodically printed, and filled with the interesting religious intelligence of the present event ful day! What room for a publication which shall recall the ancient purity o gospel faith and practice; such a produc tion would lead to a perusal of the Scrip tures, many who are now ignorant of their contents, or opposed to them. Of the latter state of mind, our missionaries, in their journals just received, give a remarkable instance, stating that the Russian Consul of Scio, informed them he had just been disputing with a Greek priest, about the circulation of the Scriptures. The priest said, it was not useful. The consul enquired "why ?" "Because," said the priest, " the Scriptures say nothing about Lent, or Mass, or Confession."

5. It is observable, that within the last half century especially, owing no doubt, in part, to the persevering ambition of the late Empress of Russia, a peculiar attention has been paid in Europe, to the Greeks, and they have been roused to attend to themselves. Education is progressively raising their condition. A spirit of inquiry, congenial, as before remarked, to the nation, is rife among them. Translations of important works are advancing; and their own ancient Fathers, clothed in the Modern Romaic garb, are gaining their attention. Among their translations, the Athanæum of this town, possesses a copy of Dr. Goldsmith's History of Greece. The Rev. Mr. Lowndes, of Zante, we are just told, is translating Mason on Self Knowledge, and labors on a Dictionary, English and Romaic. Our missionaries sent home, among others, a tract, first printed at the Patriarchal press, and afterwards in that of Scio, from the writings of Dr. Watts. These and others besides the Scriptures, will increase the taste for reading, and prepare the way for the salutary operation of the press, among the Greeks especially, who seem destined to be the ruling nation again, on the north & northwest shores of the Meditterranean.

6. As, however, it is intended that the proposed printing establishment shall be furnished with fonts of types appropriate to different languages-for instance, the Roman, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew and Syriac alphabets; it is important to observe, that, with them almost all the inhabitants of those widely extended coasts, may be reached. By the first, the English, French, Spanish, and Italian languages transmit their stores of religion and science; the Greek is not only calculated for that nation-even Tarkish is now printing in it; by the Arabic, besides the Christian Copts of Egypt, every nation may be reached that has received the Koran; Turks, Arabs, Moors, and even the Persians, whose ordinary alphabet differs but slightly from the common Arabic; by the Hebrew, the widely scattered race of the Jews, who are uniformly taught it, may be instructed; and by the Syriac, all that country, which was the scene of most of the events recorded in the New Testament, may be filled with intellectual light. Nor let the employment of these various languages be thought a chimerical expectation. The European languages are of easy acquisition, and the Oriental, so far at least, as it is expected the present plan will operate, are cognati dialects. For it is well known that, as the Latin scholar has laid a foundation for the knowledge of Italian, Portugese, Spanish and French; so he, who is thorough in the Hebrew language, has made no small advances toward a knowledge of Syriac, Arabic, and their kindred dialects.

7. Several facilities, remarkably afforded at the present time, in Providence, appear to point as with the "finger of Heaven," to the peculiar exertion of Christian benevolence. Among these, and in that region especially, where the intended printing establishment would operate, are the extensive efforts of the British and Foreign Bible Society, directed mostly by their active committee at Malta. Rev. Mr. Jowett, by his repeated journies, has, in diffusing copies of the Scriptures, excited the spirit of enquiry; and even from remote Abyssinia, still in name a Christian Empire, and influenced by the Copts of Egypt, from whom their Patriarch originates, a cry is heard, desiring the Scriptures. To an Arabic scholar, the Ethiopic is no difficult acquisition; or, as says Mr. Jowett, " to one acquainted with genuine Maltese." By the labors of the French Consul at Cairo, the whole Scriptures are now translated into the Amharic dialect, spoken at the Court of Gondar, and written in the Abyssinian character—an acquisition incalculably important in regard to that country, and future Christian communications with it. As respects Syrin, the field, including Palestine, is vast. and " white to the harvest." Already has a press been procured by one of its Arch.

bishops, yet this is expected to operate slowly, and will only open and exhibit, not cultivate the field. The late discovery too, by the late Dr. Pinkerton, of a Jewish Spanish language, and version of the Scriptures, understood by the Jewish families in Constantinople, and many other cities in Turkey, opens new prospects. Further, "at Malta," says Dr. Pinkerton, " ure neither presses, types, nor printers." And yet, as before remarked, the connections of the Societies there, are extensive, and its spirit unusually active and vigorous; hence its enterprises might often find occupation for the printing establishment of American Missionaries. Besides all this, and more than all, the deeply interesting journey, and successful efforts of the Rev. Mr. Connor, have paved the way for evangelical exertions by the press, and exhibited such a mass of information respecting those countries thro' which he travelled, & especially Palestine, as has produced no small effect on the Christian public.

8. The very character of the much beloved and respected Missionaries, who are now on the field, must be numbered among the facilities for effecting this object, presented by the Divine Providence, in a peculiarly happy manner, and calculated to awaken and gratify the public confidence. Their prudence, ability and zeal, with the information already acquired, and that which is within their reach, and must be soon obtained under present circumstances, encourage the best hopes of ultimate success.

9. It may be added, that the depredations of the French in Italy, for so long a period during their awful revolution, and its subsequent scenes, exhausted the treasures of the Propaganda at Rome, on which so many of the Oriental nations, cities, and churches depended for an occasional supply of religious books. It is worthy of notice, that this circumstance leaves an unoccupied range of Christian beneficence among many people, whose subjection to Rome was rather nominal than real, and who bore the yoke of papal influence with very considerable reluctance. Indeed the Greek and not the Latin, must, under Russian countenance, be regarded as the paramount Christian Church of the Levant. And Russia enlightens her subjects.

10. It is a favorable indication that nations appreximate under the efforts made to spread the Bible. This endears to them gradually, all information connected with the Bible. Investigations of languages once neglected, as of little value, are now frequent, in order to impart by them the most momentous instruction. They who read and love the same book, have a common topic for conversation and communication, and will soon learn to communicate. A religious periodical publication would be one of the best helps to this, and religious tracts would aid.

11. The education of youth is, perhaps, the most promising of all the efforts which Christian Missionaries can make. The procuring of proper books for instruction, facilitates incalculably, this labor. A press for the purpose, is then, indispensable. For where shall suitable books now be found?

12th & last. The increasing interest Oriental studies demand a more frequent interconrse with the East, and the present plan will most happily supply it. If therefore, the Statesman, Merchant and Scholar hail the operations of the PRESS, as producing almost all that can gratify their hopes, shall not Christians of a free and enterprising nation, employ it for purposes, whose effects extend to eternity !---On behalf of the Committee. WM. JENKS, Chairman.

The following is a copy of the Subscription Paper alluded to in the introduction to the above article: The Subscribers, being deeply impressed with the spiritual wants of the people on the shores of the Mediterranean, and in all parts of Western Asia, and fully convinced that a Printing Establishment, under discreet-superintendence, devoted to the dissemination of Christian truth, would prove of incalculable service, in prepar-

ing the way for the free and general promulgation of the Gospel, in those regions :-Do, therefore, deliberately bind ourselves to pay annually, for the term of five years, to the Freasurer of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the sums annexed to our respective names, to be received and applied subject to the conditions hereinafter expressed. We humbly implore upon this freewill offering, the blessing of Him who will cause His Word to " prosper in that whereunto He sends it," and who alone is able to make any human exer-

tions effectual to the promotion of his own glory. The object of this subscription is, to keep in operation, as well as form a printing establishment, under the direction of the Board, and committed to the superintendence of judicious Missionaries in Western Asia; to be employed, as circumstances may permit, in printing the Holy Scriptures, and such tracts, school books and periodical papers, as shall seem peculiarly cal-culated to diffuse religious knowledge.

The first annual payment is to be made by the fourth day of July next, provided the annual sum of three thousand doilars shall be subscribed before that time; otherwise this subscription shall be null and void.

The money paid to the Treasurer on account of this subscription, shall be kept separate from the other funds of the Board, and shall not be used, on any emergency whatever, except for the purpose above described.

If it should happen, in the wise administration of Divine Providence, that the pecuniary affairs of any subscriber should be so materially altered that, in his conscientious judgment, he could no make the stipulated annual payment, consisteatly with his previous obligations, he shall not be considered as bound, on this subscription, in reference to any payment which shall become due after he shall have given written notice to the Treasurer of the Board, that his circumstan ces have altered in the manner above described

This subscription is made in the confidence, that the Board will comply with the intention of the subscribers, as soon as practicable, after the first annual payment is made.

Prof. Lee, of Cambridge, Eng. is preparing for the press, the Controversy of the late excellent Mr. Heury Martyn, with the learned of Persia. When completed, as Mr. Lee proposes, the vo-lume will exhibit a more entire view of Mahome-danism, than has yet appeared. It will be pub-lished both in Persian & English.—N.Y. Special or

State of Religion in Connecticut.

From the Hartford, Con. Mirror. Report on the State of Religion in the Congregational Churches of Connecticut, 1821.

The Committee appointed to compile an abstract from the reports of the several District Associations on the state of religion within the limits of the General Association of Connecticut, and the several ecclesiastical bodies connected with it, respectfully sub sit the fol-REPORT.

There are in this state 207 Congregational churches and societies; a very large proportion of which are at present supplied with regular pastors. Upon 84 of these, God has, during the past year, poured out his spirit, and hopefully translated about 5000 souls out of darkness into his marvellous light. This abundant shower of divine grace began to descend nearly a year ago. ome of the first drops of which, fell upon the favored city of New-Haven. The cloud which was at first no bigger than a man's hand, shading and refreshing the souls of a few christians mourning their own barrenness, and the wide spread waste around them, soon expanded over the whole town, reaching the neighboring villages, overshadowed counties, and is now making its progress to the utmost borders, resting over us in majesty and mercy.

In attempting to discover the immediate causes of this remarkable awakening, in the special efforts of ministers and christians, we are stopped and baffled. The members of the last Gene ral Association returned to their respective charges disheartened and fearful. Whilst we endered on the forsaken and drooping state of Zion, and at a loss what should be done to regain the presence of our grieved and injured Lord, suddenly he was in the midst of us. We are therefore to recount with adoring gratitude, the fruits of his sovoreign and gracious presence, ra-ther than to boast of the efforts of human action. Among the characteristics of this revival we

deem it important to notice in the First place, its unity. It is the same in the country as in the city-in the district school as in the college, and among the aged and the young, the moral and amiable, the vicious and violent, the speculative believer, the formal professor, and the infidel. A description of one conversion, or of one parish, is, with a few unimportant variations, a description of all. So entire is the unity and sameness of the operations of the spirit in this awakening, that ministers from distant towns entered immediately into the work in places where they were strangers, without embarrassment to themselves or detriment to the awakened. There is therefore a remarkable oneness among the new converts. Their hearts answer each to the other, as in water face answereth to face. Such perfect sympathy produces strong confidence and love, and has led to that harmony and facility of planning and executing which has given stability and continuance to the revivals where they have bugun, & s spreading them where they are not.

Secendly, its power and rapidity. So powerful and overawing is the presence of God in this work, that no combined, and but little individual opposition has appeared .- Those who have not been directly influenced, have looked on with astonishment and awe. Many have beheld their nearest and dearest relations, their neighbors and companions pass from death to life with a peculiarly touching expression of sadness in their countenances, because they were passed by. Among the most remarkable cases of conversion, were a very small number, who at first with singular bardihood and impiety, either furiously opposed or scernfully ridiculed the Their conviction was sharp, and their distress terrible. In the great majority of the converts conviction speedily ensued awakening, and their conviction of sin rapidly increased in intenseness. The most of them contipued but a short time under that awful distress which accompanies complete conviction .-So powerful and rapid were the operations of the Spirit, that in very many instances the naked statement of divine truth, without argument to enforce, or illustration to explain it, took immediate effect. The doctrines of the gospe came to them in the demonstration of the spirit and with power.

Thirdly, its purity. We have not heard of disorder or violence. Notwithstanding the great diversity of age, natural temperament and education of the awakened, & the frequent & crowded meetings, no tumult or outcry has occurred. Though the streets and highways were lined with the multitudes going to the house of prayer, or to the rooms of the anxious meeting, the convicted were silent, and the converted serene. They have been universally decile to their ministers and submitted to their guidance as sheep to their shepherd. Intelligence has given wisdom to zeal, and temperance to strong emotion. The awakened and convicted have been exempt from groundless terrors, and the converted from fanciful joys. God was terrible to the former because he is holy, not because he is vengeful, and God was lovely to the latter, because he is holy, not merely because he is conceived to be reconciled to them .- The more deeply their hearts have been affected either by distress or joy, the more vigorously they have searched the scriptures, and the acquisitions of divine knowledge rather preceded than followed the movements of their affections.

Fourthly, its continuance. The subjects of the work do not as yet appear to decline from that warmth of gracious affection and energy of desire for larger measures of knowledge and geace which they exhibited at the time of their hopeful conversion. Although new conversions are by no means so frequent in those places where the awakening is of some months duration, yet in most of them, if not all, new instances of conviction continue to occur. Almost every day is also bringing to us joyful tidings that one after another of our parishes is beginning to par-

take of this copious effusion of the Holy Spirit. Fifthly, its influence in elevating the christian character both of ministers and churches. Ministers have preached plainly and boldly. Their faithfulness however, has been without asperity, & their courage has been joined with meckness.

They have spoken the truth in love .- Anxious sinners have repaired to their pastors with a freedom and opened to them their hearts with a confidence hitherto unknown amongst us. We feel ourselves authorized to declare not for the purpose of exalting our brethren, but to honor the power and grace of our Lord and Master, that never have we heheld such an unction from the Holy One in the prayers, sermons, temper and ortment of our ministers .- They have labored abundantly, and have been uncommonly strengthened and supported to endure extraordinary exertions. - The ministers of the state at the present time, are united in centiment, and their hearts are knit tegether in love.

Private christians also have been excited to more openness and decision. They have promptly and heartily seconded the efforts of their pastors. They have possessed a remarkable spirit of prayer. Feeling the absolute dependence of both saints and sinners, on the sovereign agency of God the Spirit, they implored his presence with the simplicity of little children. A sense of the efficacy of prayer has existed in a special degree, and it is still increasing. They are investigating this subject with an ardour which we have never hitherto known. Churches have also felt a solicitude for their sister churches; pot content with barren wishes for their welfare, they have visited each other, to go together to pray before the Lord, and to talk of the this of his kingdom. They have speken often to another, and the Lord has hearkened and heard.

all the operations of christian benevolence in our state. New hopes are prompting new undertakings, and expectation is awake.

Yale College has also partaken of the special

presence and mercy of the great Redeemer. Of the youth there, about 40 have recently been hopefully converted, and 20 of these have been received into the church; making the whole number of the members of the chuich, between

This institution may be regarded as in a highly flourishing state, its numbers exceed those of any former period, and the patrons of the Education Society must be gratified to learn that while they are preparing the means of diffusing the gospel, they are also, through their beneficiaries, exerting a most benign influence on the

state of religion, in so important a seat of learning. The foreign missing school at Cornwall continues to flourish, and several of the heathen youth there have recently given evidence of their hopeful conversion.

Finally, Brethren the days of 1740 have returned with brighter lustre. There remain amongst us here and there, a Simeon & an Anna of that glorious day, who have waited from that time to this for the consolation of Israel. The hour has come. They are giving a rapid and exulting glance at the flying clouds and hastening away to carry the glad tidings to the upper world. Brethren! where are your harps? Shout, Oh! inhabitant of Zion. Sing a new song. The Lord hath triumphed gloriously.

Religion among Seamen.

Extract of a letter addressed to the Editor of the New-York Seamen's Magazine, dated

Philadelphia, 12th June, 1821. DEAR SIR, I mentioned in my last, that a captain of a large ship invited us to hold a prayer meeting in his house, which has been attended to, and had a respectable company. Another captain came forward, and said, " The prayers of the Mariner's Church have been auwered for me and my vessel; I sent in my request to be remembered there when I left the port, and have been miraculously saved. My vessel struck upon Cape Look Out Shoals, and was in great danger of being lost, when a strong breeze sprung up and carried us off without any one being injured." He then requested to have prayer meeting on board his vessel, which was attended to with much pleasure. We had several ministers on board; the cabin and state rooms were crowded, and the deck well covered with a very attentive audience. An Episcopal minister, who stood holding the man rope which led to the cabin, in his band, gave an excellent exhortation, which was followed by others, and interspersed with fervent prayersthe captain appeared much engaged, and was very thankful. A sailor who came from New-York, said he had a very wonderful preservation from death just before he arrived. He said that himself and another sailor was ordered up to take in a top-gallant sail, when a thunder storm came on-he had just got his part done and got beow the crosstrees, when the lightning struck the top-gallant mast and his shipmate, who fell dead upon the deck. "Oh," said he, "it makes me tremble when I think how near I was to death, and not prepared for that change."

The attention among the seamen seems to increase; many of them at this time are gone on their voyages, but we hear very favorable accounts of their conduct from many vessels, and from many witnesses, although it is to be lamented they are not all so; some remain careless. Some of their wives are much engaged in seeking their salvation; one has come a great distance every Lord's day through the last winter, in the most unfavorable weather, and after weeping, now has obtained a comfortable hope. Last Lord's day another, who was deeply affected, and like to faint, was led out into the open air; but no sooner recover ed, than she returned and waited to tell her case after worship was over, which was very affecting and rational-she made no noise, and appeared a decent and sensible woman. Her husband, a sailor just come in from sea, could not tell

I shall be thankful for any information that may be useful to our poor seamen. The more I am with them the more I feel attached to them They come to see me as if they were my children, and offering me their presents of oranges or canes, and any thing they think I will accept from them. One came last Lord's day to tell the distress of a brother sailor he had to leave in New-Orleans, who fell from the rigging and broke his leg; he had to leave his Bible with him, which he said appeared to be his only comfort in a distressed place-but, said he, I will buy another before I go away again, for I am determined never to be without one. I told him as he had given his Bible to this distressed man he should have one without buying, which he thankfully accepted. They followed me after worship to tell of their voyages, and where they expect to go again, and desire to he remember ed in the prayers of their Church for all their voyages. Some say that their captains are greatly altered for their comfort, and encourage them in reading the Bible and other good books -but others say their captains give them no encouagement, and ask them if they want to bring on a storm by reading the Bible. May the Lord convince them it is the best way to escape an eternal storm. May the Lord pour out a spirit of prayer upon all his people, to pray for these poor, exposed, interesting people. I remain, &c. Joseph Eastburn.

JOURNAL OF THE BETHEL FLAG.

The NEW-YORK BETHEL UNION commenced holding Bethel Prayer Meetings on board of vessels last month, and hitherto the success of the plan has equalled the expectations of its mest sanguine friends, and has, we presume, con-vinced the most incredulous, that seamen will essemble for Divine worship, and attend to the concerns of their souls, when the means are adapted to their peculiar circumstances. number of attendants, the good order and decorum, the interest manifested by captains and ailors at these meetings, have surpassed the anticipation of all; and we do most earnestly pray, that God will continue to prosper the work so happily commenced; that he will revive his own work in the hearts of seamen, and train up a people to praise Him, amongst those who have so long neglected his word and ordinances, and lived without hope, without Christ, and without God in the world. And He will da il. God is ready to bless us even before the request has gone from our lips; he will hear cries of his people, as soon as they humbly and earnestly present their petition, for the con version of seamen. It is only then, for Christians to pray and to labour, and the mariner shall be ready to receive the proffered blessings of the Gospel, and to offer himself, his soul and body, to be a reasonable, hely, and living sacrifice unto the Lord his God.

Friday, June 22,-This morning the Bethel Flag was hoisted at the mast-head of the ship Cadmus, Capt. W. at Pine-street Wharf. At 8 o'clock in the evening, a committee of the society, with several friends from the shore,

and a considerable number of sea captains and sailors, assembled on the deck of the ship, under an awning, and Davie Bethune, Esq. President of the Bethel Union, opened the meeting by stating the object and plans of the society, and inviting the cordial co-operation of captains and their crews, in furthering the benevolent de-signs of the Board.

Mr Tr read the Seamon's Psalm, (107 Ps.

Te read the Seaman's Psalm, (107 Ps. Dwight,) which was sung with great animation

This awakening has given a new impulse to | and feeling. Capt. C. P. led in prayer, a hymn was sung, and the Rev. Dr. Spring delivered a short and appropriate address. Capt. H. prayed. After singing another Hymn, Mr. L. B. made the concluding prayer. The President then informed the seamen that the Mariners' Church, in Roosevelt-street is open three times every Sabbath, and urged them to attend, and inform their shipmates and fellow-seamen of the Mariners' Church and Bethel Flag. He recommended to them the SEAMAN'S MAGAZINE, and requested them to procure, and read it.

The Christian doxology was then sung, and Dr. Spring pronounced the benediction. Up-wards of 50 suitable Tracts were distributed to the seamen present, who received them with many thanks. The evening was remarkably still, and we were pleased to observe many seamen, and others, on the wharf and on the vessels laying along side the Cadmus, lending an attentive ear to the interesting and solemn exercise.

Thus we have witnessed the first essay of the Bethel Union, under circumstances which promise great success in promoting the establishment of prayer meetings among seamen .- Sea. Mag.

From the New-York Seaman's Magazine.

THE DYING SAILOR. I was pleased, Mr. Editor, or rather shocked, at the recital of the following circumstance, as lately given me by a lady for whom I have the highest esteem, who was herself a witness of the scene. If you please, you are at liberty to use it. I give it as nearly as I can in her own words.

I had just landed from the steam-boot, and

was walking to the public house, when a dismal groan caught my ear, and arrested my steps. passed in order to ascertain whence the sound proceeded. It was immediately repeated, and I imagined it came from a mean looking house, or rather hut, just before me. Approaching the loor, I heard some one breathe in great distress. Upon entering, I discovered, in the further corner of the room, on a bed of rage, a form that appeared hardly human. On the opposite side of the room was an aged woman, trembling under the hurden of years, bending over, and endeavouring to rekindle some almost lifeless embers approached her and said, " whom have you there so sick ?" " A poor miserable young man," she replied, " whom nobody else would receive. Poor fellow ! he has not long to live, and I want to do all I can for him." Perceiving from his appearance, that the cold hand of death was upon him, I seated myself by him, and thus spoke to him : " My young friend, do you know that you are dying ?" " I'm glad of it," he replied ; asked, "are you prepared?" " No," said he, nor never shall be ; and the sooner I know the worst of it the better." "The worst of it? do you know what you mean?" " I wish you would let me alone; I don't know why you are thus troubling yourself about me," said the poor creature, as he attempted to turn from me, The exertion caused great pain, and again be groaned most piteously. " Why." said I. " do you groan at such triffing pain as this?" " Trifling pain, indeed," said he, " if you endured it, you would not call it trifling!" "It is trifling, compared with the pain, and torture, and torment of hell. And, let me tell you plainly, for it is high time you had fell the truth, that the moment the breath leaves you, you will plunge in to the lake of fire and brimstone, where you will spend an endless eternity in weeping, and wailing, and gnashing of teeth." "I know it," he replied, "I know it. I know all that you can say. I have had a religious education, pious parents, and kind friends ; but I have lived a dreadful life, and God is now sending on me such punishments as I deserve !" " If you have had a religious education, you know that the greatest sipner can be saved." He quickly replied talk not to me of a Savione-for I have alight ed him; nor of a God-for I have despised him Tell me not of a heaven for the righteons, and their eternal bappiness-for I am doomed to hell -I am already there. Already do I feel the gnawings of the worm, and the bornings of the fire ; and my soul loves the curses of the damn ed?" Then, with a clenched fist, he smote his forehead, gnashed his teeth, and, with a muttered curse, attended by a heart rending groan the soul of Richard F. entered on eternity. M heart sickens, even now, at the remembrance of

this scene & I cannot dwell upon it without horror I learned from the old woman that this young sailor was a knowing, though head strong boy, till he was 15 years of age :- that his first steps in iniquity, were swearing, and at the billiard table. Gambling necessarily produced intemperance, & at the early age of 22, he fell a victim of dissipation, as I have related. PEREGRINUS.

AWFUL WARNING.

Some few months ago, during the performance of Divine service, on board the Receiving ship at this place, one of the men contrived to slip out of the congregation, beckened to one of his ship mates and went below. He did not however escape unobserved; an officer followed him on tiptoe, and the man presuming that it was his comrade, said, in on under voice, " come let us have a soug game at cards." When the service was over, the calprit was summoned by the commanding officer, who severely reprimanded him before the assembled crew, and dismissed him with these words, " how do you know but this may be the last opportunity you will have of hearing a sermon." The next morning he fell from the most head, and was picked up a corpse.

Three Sabbaths ago, during Divine service in the same place, a man behaved with so little de corum, that an officer was sent to check him. After service, the offender was publicly rebukedwas reminded of the preceding anecdote, and dismissed with this remark, " who can tell but this may be your fate temorrow?" The next morning, he was ordered to perform some duty aloft, fell from the mast head, and was picked un a corpse. This parrative requires no comment. Brookline, Long Island Patriot, July 3, 1991.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY

STATE OF THE COLLEGES. EXTRACTS FROM OFFISIAL LETTERS. UNIVERSITY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Chapel-Hill, May 1821. "We have at present, in our University. ten professors of religion, of whom 5 are of the Pres-byterian Church, 2 Methedists, 1 Baptist, 1 Scotch Secoder, and 1 Episcopalian. A small number indeed, when compared with what is found in the northern colleges-yet very sufficient, I think, to show that true religion exists here in no inconsiderable degree. The whole number of students on our catalogue this session, is 135. None of the pious students are, so far as I know. supported here by charity; nor are any provisions making to assist hereafter, such as bear that character. As it respects scholarship, the members o the church, taken as a body, hold universally respectable standing, and some of them are dis-tinguished. Considering the school in which they have been taught, (the school of Christ) it is perhaps unnecessary to add, that they are the friends of good order and good government, and that they do indeed have no inconsiderable influence upon the character of the College."

UNION COLLEGE, N. Y .- March, 1821. "With respect to the whole number of under graduates in College, the register reports annually to the Trustees in the month of July, the names and number of all who are entered on his books. His last report stated, that there were 255 members of College, or in other words, that so many had entered in the course of the past year, specifying at the same time those who may have left the College.

We have sixty-six who have made a public procession of their faith in Christ. Of such as are known to receive charitable assistance, we have thirty-two. There are some others who are supported by the private charity of individuals or ef religious societies. The 32 stand on the list of beneficiaries who receive assistance from the charitable fund belonging to the Institution. Of these, seven are also assisted by the American Education Society, so far as they need additional aid. Some of them are assisted by Presbyte. ries, by cent societies, associations of youth, asries, by cent societies, associations of youth, associations of females, congregations, the Dutch Synod and by individual donations. From the charitable fund in College, they receive about fifty dollars annually, making the sum of 1600 dollars to the whole number. From the Americal Control of the Control of the American Society, Learned any what is the can Education Society, I cannot say what is the sum received by the seven they patronize; per haps about 60 dollars annually, making 420 dol lars. This information is in your reach. What is received from the other sources of charity, cannot be ascertained. The deportment of our charity students is good, is exemplary. Of those who are bent ciaries of the American Education Society, the deportment is very exemplary. Our charity scholars hold the best standing in their respective classes. Many are obliged to ahandon the attempt ofgetting a liberal education, for the want of support. No provisions additional to those enumerated above, are made for their telief.

"The American Education Society deserve the thanks of all who feel an interest in the prosperity of religion, and the best interests of men. Their regulations, strictly observed, fornish the only system I know of, on which the charitable education of youth can be safely conducted."

BROWN UNIVERSITY-April, 1821. "The number of students in Brown University

at the present time, (April, 1821,) 151. The number of pious students in the semor class, it.

17. Beneficiaries in same class, 6. Of these three receive \$75 each, one \$95, one \$80, am one \$52 per annum. 5 supported by the Amer can Education Society.

la junior class, number of pious, 17; beneficiaries, 3. Two of these receive, each, \$75, an one, \$110. One of them is supported by Worce ter Society, the other two by American Educ Society : (also one in senior class, is supported by Worcester Society.)

In sophomore class, pious students, 10; bene ficiaries, 2; each of whom receives \$75 from A merican Education Society.

In freshman class, the number of student hopefully pious, is 15. Of these 7 are beneficia ries of some Society. Four of them receive \$7 per annum, and three receive \$25 per annum. The whole number of students hopefully piour is 59. The whole number of beneficiaries, 1 The whole annual amount received by the from Societies, is \$1247-\$69 each.

The literary standing of all the beneficiarie is respectable, and in several instances it is high Their moral characters are unimpeachable, an their Christian deportment regular."

BOSTON RECORDER.

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1821.

A Correspondent proposes that somethin should be done immediately, to induce the churches and religious societies in New-Englan to employ those ministers who are already propared to preach, as well as to raise up other He states that there are very many of this de scription-men of talents and piety-who cannot find employment.

We have not been aware of this fact, and wen der very much, that such men have not faller under the observation of our Missionary Societ -and also of those scores of churches, this mally apply to our Theological Comminaries vain for candidates. Having some knowled ourselves of the difficulties attending the curement of suitable men to fill up vacand and to go among the destitute as Missionar ome surprise to lear

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land is overflowing with well qualified preach It sometimes so happens, that " men of tale and piety" have not that "good report of men" which is desirable for a bishop; or the are destitute of some qualifications very est tial in the opinion of the churches, and very important in their own opinion. "There is accounting for the tastes of men," is on old age, that was familiar to us some 30 years a and it seems by some complaints that come our ears now-a-days, that it has either been! gotten, or lost its wonted efficacy in stilling nerves after a surfeit of mortification. It of to be revived, and we hope our correspond who need its salutary influence, will feel m obliged to us for our kindness in refreshing memories with it.

Seriously-there is no doubt that there ever have been, and ever will be, men it ministry whose talents are not justly apprecia and who labor through life under embarrassa resulting from no moral nor intellectual di but from circumstances beyond their contr the present number of well qualified ministe New-England, were not more than one ten what it actually is, we should expect as la proportion of them to be improperly negli as there is now. It may be an eril-but it evil inseparable from the constitution of the Does the fact that there are ministers who net find employment, prove the inutility creasing the number of faithful and devoted in this office? Or does it discover an error calculations that have been made respectit existing deficiency, and the probable defic of future years? Certainly not; it merely at the most, that some men in the ministry a so popular as others, or that churches and ties do not feel as deeply as they ought, the of supporting the public ordinances of reli

There is no liberal profession, not any of occupation that we are acquainted with, has not members belonging to it, that eit not, or cannot find employment. The physicians, and there are lawyers-the tradesmen and mechanics who are not en according to the extent of their abilities es-but will it follow, that no others ed for these various professions, could find ment? Or would it be the mark of wis any man to condemn medical societi chanic associations, &c. as useless of because their effect is to multiply wellpractitioners and artizans, to the tempe noyance of some who have less employed they wish for-and perhaps, in the community, less skill than they lay cla

Bible Societies have sometimes been ed, because "there are a rust many are never read-those that have them them, and why should more copies be to give away to the poor and destitute es, and alarm them with the pros-

dure retribution for their sins. Let

mitiplied till they shall be able to

gear "hear the Word of the Lord,"

sill no longer be any ministers worthy

anemployed. equally with our correspondent the of awaking churches and societies to of supporting able and faithful minisonly question is, how shall it be done? them, that less than 1000 ministers in and are more than a sufficient supply en two and three millions of souls?them that Education Societies are doout than good-that they are taking out of the mouths of many worthy mink, by qualifying and sending into the hem, young men of zeal and piety to the grand principles of religion, and sobligations of human duty toward God a, by "line upon line, and precept upon The last seems to us the only course be wisely taken; and in our view there shadow of a doubt, but our corresponione others who have written us in a ming style, would materially advance ninterest as well as usefulness, by changgound of complaint and encouraging whom they have influence, to listen to nof Education Societies, and aid in the aled increase of ministers. They would t thow a disinterestedness better becomeir polession-and a higher degree of cone to Hin who when he was oppressed and the quadrat his mouth.

DETESTIC ABSTRACTS.

wind Tract Society-7th Annual Report. wis Dwight has been employed for as Agent of this Society, and beside \$4,137, 17, and obtaining \$2000 from iduals in Boston and Newburyport, on bout interest, for a year, he has been alal in forming numerous Tract Sociengthening many previously formedthe number of Depositories, and exhe circulation of Tracts.

heren new Tracts have been publishyear, making an additional volume. enumber of copies printed since the meeting is 468,000; and the amount lingeren years, is 2,708,000,

"Christian Almanack" published by ty, for the first time, last year, more Ocopies have been put in circulation-Tract is soon to be published for the and will be rendered more complete

alsof the five first volumes have been nd 200 sets of the last volume; these blained by any who wish them, at 50 volume, containing 300 pages.

ciety has 71 depositories, 14 of them ten established the past year. Each of ader the care of a responsible Agent, who to 10 per cent. on all the tracts he is at liberty at the close of his agency, all that remain unsold.

the Society has 71 fountains, each of applying numerous streams, which are , and in every direction, carrying the life over many a barran desert. who are traversing those deserts, and with thirst, are by hundreds, daily fith these waters—they drink, and are They are strengthened-and many will never thirst. The water which re, will be in them "a well of water up into everlasting life."

epositories ought to be constantly supail the variety of Tracts published by ely, in such quantities as to avoid the of sending to the General Depository, once a year-and at the same time, to meet all the demands of Tract Sohid benevolent individuals who are dethem. This cannot be done unless Depository be itself well supplied. a the fountain which must supply all blains, and thro' them all the streams." his end, the capital of the Society must

anous depositories on an average ought hand continually, at least \$100 worth This to supply only our present num-d require \$7,100. And to keep the begonitary so full as to be able, promptthem, would require Tracts to the at least, \$7,000 more. There are the Depositary, Tracts to the amount of yet many of the numbers are nearly, tely out of print. And to furnish which are now on hand the committee obliged to incur a debt of more than Thus with only their present number ories, in order to keep the system in ent operation, they need a capital # \$14,000.

Sisteries more, at least, are wanted, to der extensive and deployably destitute

doubtless -but unfortunately liable | regions of the country. And the capital of the Society needs to be proportionably increased. Let the Society have such a clear capital, as it needs to supply its Depositories, and it will thenceforward support itself, circulating annually, hundreds of thousands of Tracts, to the end

> In addition to establishing Depositories, the Committee have had numerous and pressing applications for Tracts for gratuitous distribution Some have been from seamen-some from missionaries, and many from the destitute parts of our country. But for waat of funds the Committee have not been able to supply them. One of these applications, however, is peculiarly worthy of notice. It is from the Rev. Gordon Hall, Missionary at Bombay, in India. "I want," says he, " a complete set of Tracts for my own use, and a large quantity for distribution. It has often occurred to me that perhaps the New-England Tract Society, and other Tract Societies in America, might extend their operations to this country, and that it might have a very happy influence both here, and at home. The poalous countries of the east, with their various religions, and languages, open an immense field for the operations of Tract Societies as well as Missionary Societies. And should Tract Societies see fit thus to extend their operations, it would form an additional bond of union, binding the Eastern nations still more closely to the hearts of christians in the West, and would I think promise well for the cause of our great Redeemr. And the Committee could not but regret that they were not able to grant him an immediate supply. He needs a quantity of Tracts every time he makes an excursion into the country. And this is the case with every missionary, in every country, who travels among a people that can read. And could all mission aries be supplied with a complete assortment, they might probably do as much good by the distribution of tracts, as by all their other labors. And, writes an English missionary from that

> country, millions of tracts might be scattered with the prospect of an immense harvest, Several persons have been to the missionaries, who stated that they had come two hundred miles on purpose to get a sight of the Tracts. An immonse field is opening also for the distribution of Tracts in Canada, in Louisiana, and in East and West Florida. And with the blessing of Him who has raised up this society and hitherto prospered it beyond all human expectations, the Committee cannot but hope that the time is approaching, when they shall be able to supply them. They hope that the time is approaching when every missionary will be supplied, in our country-and as Tracts shall be needed, every missionary who goes from our country to the heathen. But for this there must be a great increase of funds. And where, the Committee would ask, where on earth, can funds be employed to greater advantage, than by the New-England Tract Society ?

We should very gladiy have given the foregoing Report entire, if we could have provided room for it, and if its very extensive circulation in the pamphlet form had not rendered it easily accessible to most of our readers.

A Bible Society was formed for Warren County, New-York, at Cauldwell, on the 11th of June. A Constitution was adopted, officers chosen, and the annual meeting appointed for the 2nd week in September. H. Rogers, President ; J. Cameron, and T. Pattison, Vice Presidents; S.C. Baldwin and H. Buell, Secretaries ; D. Alden, Treasurer; with twelve Managers.

The Charleston Female Bible Society, since its institution in August, 1816, has received \$1270, 25 of which \$161 remain on hand. 1233 Bibles have been distributed, beside 272 Testaments; and 120 dollars have been forwarded to the American Bible Society. It is henceforth to be Auxiliary to the National Institution. Mrs. B. M. Palmer, Superintendant; Miss Bonce, Se cretary and Treasurer.

The New-York Methodist Conference have sent a Missionary to Louisiana with instructions, if possible, to preach to the French inhabitants. Not being able as yet to gain access to them, he is preaching to large, and attentive congregations of the English.

The Methodist Missionary Society, established two years ago, has 19 Auxiliaries, and its prospects are encouraging. The Society is located at Baltimore. Its object is the conversion of the Heathen, and one Missionary is already employed among the Wyandot Indians, at Sandusky. The other western tribes will be visited by its Missionaries, as soon as the necessary funds can be raised, and suitable men procured.

DR. WORCESTER'S PORTRAIT.

We are glad to learn that there is an excellent Portrait of the Rev. Dr. Worcester, in possession of his family, painted about four years ago by Mr. Morse. We take the liberty to suggest that this Portrait may furnish an opportunity for the Christian public to do something to remunerate in a pecuniary point of view, the fa.nily who have lost their earthly support. It is understood that but a small amount of property is left. It was not to be expected that a man of such exalted disinterestedness, and never possessing a large income, should have accumulated property. His support was from his annual salary, and now, as it was the great weight of missionary care which broke down his constitution, and as it was in this cause that his last breath was spent, does not justice require that something should be done to support his widów, and educate his six children? It is evident that the business of the Board of Commissioners will soon require a Mission-House, in which the executive offices shall be kept. Ought not this Portrait to be purchased, and deposited there, the property of the missionary public? Ought it not to be there to stimulate others to imitate the great example of its original? And would not an Engraving from it be purchased by every friend of missions? We make these suggestions without any knowledge of the feelings of Dr. Worcester's family upon the subject, and simply because we feel, and have no doubt that others will feel also, that something ought to be done, and this for one method appears to us peculiarly proper .--

The sum of 2000 dollars has been transmitted through the hands of the Rev. Dr. Channing of this town, by an unknown individual, to be presented to the Massachusetts Evangelical Missionary Society. (This society is distinct from the "Massachusetts Missionary Society.") The following is the note addressed to Dr. C. cover-ing the donation.—" The enclosed sum of two thousand dollars, the writer wishes to present through you to the Massachusetts Evangelical

Missionary Society, to be appropriated by them, in the manner you shall judge most beneficial to the cause of liberal Christianity, which, the writer trusts, in the cause of pure and undefiled religion."

Ordained .- At Tainfield, N. H. Meriden Parish, July 4th, over the Congregational Church and Society in that parish, the Rev. DANA CLAYES. Introductory prayer, by Rev. Mr. Towne, of Hanover; sermen, by Rev. Mr. Bailey of Norwich, Vt.; consecrating prayer, by Rev. Mr. Woods, of Warner; charge, by Rev. Mr. Hayden, of Croydon; right hand of fellowship, by Rev. Mr. Perry of Lyme; address to the church and people, by Rev. Mr. Chase, of Corinth, Vt; concluding prayer, by Rev Mr. Wheelock, of Newport.—The services were peculiarly solemn and appropriate, and witnessed by a very numerous and attentive audience. [Communicated.

OSAGE MISSION.

Extracts of a Letter from Mrs. Sprague, one of Osage Mission Family, to one of her sisters in Leicester, dated St. Louis, June 5, 1821.

After describing their safe passage from Pittsburg, down the pleasant river Ohio, and acknowledging many valuable presents, kind attentions, and fervent prayers of the friends of missions on the passage, she observes :-

"And now, my sister, let me inquire what you have been doing, and what have the good people in Leicester been doing? Are our monthly meetings yet continued? and is there no more engagedness in them than formerly? Oh, that I might hear that a revival of religion had commenced in L .- That Christians were more active and zealous in their Master's cause ; - working as though they should work but a short time. or rather living as they will wish they had done when they come to die.

"I have enjoyed myself much since I left home, and have not a wish to return, but am more and more anxious to progress, and reach our destination; to see the red children of the forest, to direct them to "the way, the truth, and the life," and to point them to a Friend who will never forsake them.

"We have had trials, but not so great as I expected. The Lord has seen fit to visit us with affliction. He has come very near us by taking three from our number. The first was a boatman, who fell overboard when our boat was under full sail. We trust he had tasted the sweets of religion, and was prepared for death. The next was an infant of Mrs. Newton's, five days old:-the mother soon followed, and left two little children who need a mother's care, and an affectionate husband to mourn her loss. She was only 25 years old, and bade fair to be a useful member in our family: But the Lord reigneth, his will on earth be done. How comforting that we have so wise a being for our guide, who knows what is best for as! although his Providen ces are often dark and mysterious, yet in the end all will work together for good. How consoling is the thought we can go to the same Being with our complaints, unbosom our hearts, and ask for whatever we need. We can, at the same time, although thousands of miles apart, approach this our Heavenly Father; especially on the first Monday of every month, when we hold a prayer meeting, and unite with our New-England friends in petitions to a throne of grace."

Religious Celebration of Independence.

On the day ever to be distinguished among the days of our pilgrimage, we notice that in many places, Christians of different denominations assembled to 'remember the loving kindness of the Lord in the midst of his temple." With some this has been the practice in former years. Others are adopting it; and we hope the period is not far distant, when the day will be universally observed as an occasion of holy convocation for thanksgiving and prayer. In Philadelphia, the Dutch Reformed Church was opened and a respectable number attended the sacred services of the sanctuary. The large new session room of the Second Presbyterian Church was also opened. and many of the members of different Churches associated to mingle their prayers and their praises at the Throne of Divine Grace. The exercises were conducted by Elders of some of the Presbyterian Churches; and the Rev. Mr. Eastburn, who shared in the toils and dangers of our revolutionary conflict, addressed the meeting.—[Rel. Rem.

SAVANNAH TRACT SOCIETY. The Board of Managers of the Savannah Religious Tract Society reported on the 14th ult. that they had on hand, when their last report was made, 28,654 Tracts; that there have been received since that time 13,420-making in all 42,075. From these have been distributed, principally in Georgia, 2,500 in foreign languages, and 33,800 in the English language-making 36,000 ;- 1000 were destroyed at the fire on 11th Jan. 1820--- making in all 37,300-and leaving on hand at the present time 4,775. These are unassorted, and many of them in foreign languages, which makes the present supply inadequate to the demand. "It is with much satisfaction," says the report, "that we notice the interest which several individuals have lately taken in distributing the Tracts of this society : this encourages us to hope that God has not utterly removed his favour from ne, but still waits for our renewed exertions, that he may bless and prosper us in this labour of love."

AMHERST ACADEMY. To prevent the trouble of multiplied applications by letter, for information respecting the Seminaries in Amherst, Mass, and the terms of admission, the Trustees of the Academy, and Collegiate Charity Institution, give public notice, that in the Academy under their care, beneficiaries and others may receive the instruction necessary to qualify them for admission into any of the Colleges of New-England.

Evang. Int.

The Collegiate Institution, a distinct seminary, is founded on a charity fund, and primarily intended for the education of charity students but is open for all students whatever. In this seminary it is intended to carry students through the same course of instruction in the Classics, and in the Sciences, which is pursued in the other New-England Colleges. Young men, if qualified, will be admitted into any of the four

classes, as in other Colleges.

Beneficiaries, applying for admission, must produce ample testimonials of their indigence, of their piety and promising talents, and must be under the patronage of some Education Society, Presbytery, or other respectable association of persons. They will be admitted and continued persons. on the charity foundation, on paying one dollar a week, for which they will receive their board and tuition. Under the term board, are included diet and lodging only; other expenses must be paid by the beneficiaries or their patrons These terms apply equally to students in the Academy, and in the Collegiate Institution.

Young men who expect to defray the expenses of their education, will be admitted into the Collegiate Institution, on terms essentially the same, as those prescribed for admission into other Colleges in New-England.

The first term of study will commence on Wednesday, the 19th day of September next; on which day, candidates for admission will present themselves for examination.

It is requested that the printers of Newspapers in the Eastern and Middle States, will insert this notice in their respective papers.

By order of the Beard, N. WEBSTER, President. Amherst, Mass. July 12, 1821.

Wednesday Evening Lecture.
July 25-lu Essex Street Church-Preacher, Rev. WILLIAM JENES.

FIRE.

On Saturday morning last, the inhabitants of this town were aroused by an alarm of fire. It was on the north-eastern side of Union Street, extending to Hatter's Square. The buildings in the neighborhood, were very compact, and nearly all old, and built of wood, but containing property to a pretty large amount. The night calm, and water was obtained from Mill Creek, and the neighboring pumps, in abundance. The progress of the fire however, was not arrested without the most persevering efforts, nor until it had spread to a considerable distance. Nos. 29, 30, 31 and 32, Union Street, occupied by Messrs Wyman and Kittredge, John Tapper, Benjamin Morrell, George Thomas, Amos B. Parker, Mrs. Davis, John Wedger, Jonathan Chandler, & Michael Mellen & Co. were destroyed; a stand was made at the store of Messrs. Homes & Homer, No. 33, which was successful. Square and Salt Lane, the buildings burned were occupied by Benjamin Humphries, Mr. Johns, Mr. Wyatt, Mrs. Atkins, and Mr. Roberts. Considerable furniture was destroyed: the goods were chiefly removed, except the crockery ware stock of Messrs. Mellen & Co. which was in part however insured. Several of the buildings t insured .- And now we hope to be pardoned for relating, what though it may seem of no great importance must excite a moment's pity. While the fire was raging, and the store adjoining that of Messrs. Homes & Home: burning with great fury, and their friends making every effort upon roof, a large store cat sprang up the scuttle, and in an arouy of terror cast his eyes round upon the scene, and then furiously sprang towards the fire, plunged over the battlement, and was instantly destroyed .-

The crew of the schooner Jeune Eugene, sent here from the Coast of Africa, by the U. S. schr. Alligator, Lt. Com. Stockton, as a slave trader, have been examined by the District Judge, and discharged for want of sufficient evidence. disclosures made during the examination, fully justified the suspicion of their being employed as agents of American citizens; but their officers being absent, the second mate, sent here with them, having died on the passage, it was judged that, according to our laws, they could not be held. The sch'r will be held for further consider-

In Charleston, S. C. a short time since, a Spaniard called at the door of a store late in the evening, probably to obtain liquor, and was refused admittance by the clerk. On opening the door in the morning the young man was surprised to find the Spaniard still standing before it. He appeared peaceable, but watching his opportunity, sprang upon the clerk and stabbed him to the heart. He fell and expired. The murderer is committed .-

At an auction sale which took place in London, of pictures painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and which had been bequeathed by him to a female relation. A portrait of a young girl with a scarlet muff, was purchased by the Marquis of Lawsdown for 255 guineas. The gipsy Fortune Teller sold for 240 guineas. The Piping Shepherd Boy 410 guineas, and a list of other paintings at similar prices. We remember a pleasant ry of a poor woman who unable to pay the rent of her room, had all her small stock of furniture attached by an inexorable landlord. The day of sale arrived, and no better hope appeared than that the whole, after deducting charges, might pay half the demand. All was despair, until a picture was put up, which hung smoaked and defaced upon the wall. The poor woman wept, for it had been handed down from some ancient relation. A painter who was present bid a guinea, an ameteur bid two guineas, the painter five, the ameteur ten, until after a hard contest it was struck off at a price which paid the poor woman's debt and gave her a good set out in the world

A malignant fever has shewn itself in Balti-more. The Board of Health of that city have announced its existence. Their reports for the last days mention no new cases .-

A man in the western part of Pennsylvania, whose smoke house had been robbed, in order to detect the thief, rubbed arrenic over a piece of acon. The next day a whole familken ill in the neighborhood, the wife and three children of the thiefdied, and the other members of the family were not expected to recover .-

The Corporation of Dartmouth College, have accepted the resignation of the Rev. President

The Rev. Dr. Austin, we are informed, has accepted the invitation of the first Congregational Church and Society in Newport .-

The Corban Society acknowledge the receipt of \$48 in clothing, from the Young Ladier' Readng Society, of the Rev. Mr. Lovell's Parish, Vergennes, Vt. We learn that a number of young men in Brook-

field. West Parish, have formed an association for the purpose of cultivating a field; the products of which, are to be devoted to missionary

The Legislature of Missouri, have complied with the conditions prescribed by Congress for their admission into the Union .-

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the way of Halifax, London dates have been received to June 16th. The news from Spain represents the anti-constitutional ecclesiastic Marino, as becoming more and more powerful in old Castile. We copy a Madrid article, giving the outlines of the plan proposed by a commission of the Spanish Cortes as the basis of an adjustment with the South American Colonies. hardly be expected that if the Cortes should adopt the proposed basis, the Colonies will for a moment think of compliance with such conditions.

Madrid, May 13 .- The Commission of the

Cortes, charged to report to that assembly upon the affairs of the South American territories, have terminated their labors. The substance of the basis proposed in the Report, are, that there shall be three sections of Cortes in America; one in the northern, and two in the southern divisionsthe King to appoint a delegate, charged with the Executive Power, to each of the sections: the members of the Royal Family to be eligible to this vicarious office ; and four Ministers to be created, namely, Interior, Finance, Pardons and Justice, and War and Marine. The Commerce between the Peninsula and America to be upon reciprocal bases. The natives of each country to be equal in regard to civil rights, and in eligibility to public offices. New Spain to engage by Bond upon its Revenues, to remit to the Peninsula two hundred millions of reals, within the term of six years and also to contribute forty millions of reals towards the maintenance of the Peninsular Navythe payment to commence the first year on which the Representative Legislature shall assemble, and to be augmented as soon as the situation of New Spain shall permit. The other provinces of America, comprised in the other two legislative sections, to pay to the Peninsula a contribution proportionate to their resources. New Spain to engage to pay the whole of the public debt contracted in its territory by the Spanish Government, or by the Agents acting under its authority.-The Delegates vested with the executive authority, the Deputies of the respective sections, and all public functionaries, on taking the oath to observe, and cause to be observed, the Constitution of the Spanish Monarchy, shall also swear to accomplish, and cause to be accomplished, the present law.

The Coronation of George IV was to have taden place on the 19th inst .- last Thursday.

The following is an extract of a letter from a Gentheman of New-York, now in South America, dated "Rin De Janeiro, March 4, 1821.

Some months I shall remain in this place, but I fear at a considerable risk, owing to the confusion of politics. The King and his Court have left this for Lisbon, which has caused a . most disagreeable sensation among the people, and I think will oltimately lead to a civil war, but I hope they will be civil enough to let me get out of the country first; as I have seen quite enough of cutting throats since I left New-York. A short time since, the citizens met for the pur-pose of appointing deputies to Lisbon, and, as usual on all those electioneering occasions, political discussions ran high; though we were assured the military would not interfere, I deemed it prudent to retire, and luckity for me I did so, for almost immediately after, a body of soldiers entered the building, and with the utmost sang froid, began firing in all directions, and most furiously charged bayonets up and down the rooms. The building is situated on the margin of the sea, and numbers were forced out by the windows and drowned; a more outrageous affair than this ! believe never happened in a civilized country, and will not be forgotten by the people."

A passenger arrived at New-York, says that He saw in a London paper of the 11th June, an account of the death of Buonaparte, and of an attack by the American Squadron in the Mediterranean upon the Turkish fleet. The first is perhaps not in itself improbable, but the last so unlikely to be true, as to leave very little reason to believe either on account of this information .-The news by the way of Halifax, does not confirm these reports, and consequently contradicts them. The report in England respecting Buonaparte appears to have been that be was sick with

a dropsy.—
The accounts from Turkey continue confused and unsatisfactory. It is evident however, that a state of extreme confusion exists, and that the most barbarous cruelties are practiced by both Greeks and Turks. Scio, the residence of Professor Bambas, of whose kindness, Messrs. Fisk and Parsons experienced so largly, appears to be in possession of the Greeks. The Jews appear to take part with the Turks .-

DEATHS.

In this town, Abby, child of Capt. Francis Southack, aged 12 months; Mr Edward Jurvis, aged 64, and Mrs Mary L. D. Eaton, wife of Mr. William Eaton, aged 31, both in one Family, of consumption : Mrs Sarah Parker, aged 43, wife of Mr Ebenezer P. ; Louisa daughter of George Reading, aged 2 years; William Henry, youngest child of Mrs. Mary Butler, aged 3 years; Mr Lot Bemis, aged 49; Mr George K. Edgar, aged 27; Miss Dorcas Farmer, aged 36.

In Charlestown, Mrs Elizabeth Bates, wife of Dr. Bates, aged 28; Mr William Horton, aged 21; suddenly, Mr David Edmands, jon. aged 52; Mr Ebenezer B. Winn, aged 44 ! Caroline Rebecca Wiley, daughter of Mr. Stephen and Rebecca W. aged 3 years and 3 months. - In Dedham, Mr Ebenezer Newell, aged 55 .- In Newburyport, Mr John Welles, drowned. - In Eastport, Me. Winthop D. Ager, late a Lieutenant in the U. S. Corps of Artillery, a native of Warner, N. H .- In the Stage, between Boston and New-London, Mr John Gamble, of Philadelphia, late a seaman on board the Macedonian .- In Northumberland, Co. Va. Rev. Samuel Straughau, a Minister of the Baptist Society, aged 38 .-In Savannah, Mr Harper Dexter, aged 26, a native of this State, who arrived there a passenger in the sloop Good Hope from Baltimore. cinnati, Ohio, Mr John H. Wheelwright, late of Boston, Mass. aged 42 .- In Havana, June 7, Mr James Foster, jun. mate of the brig Romp, Capt. Crosby, of Boston.—In Matanzas, Mr Robt. Davis, of Bristol, R. I .- At sea, Mr James Dyer, jun. of Cape Elizabeth, aged 27-drowned .- At sea, Moody Noyes, Esq. of Gardiner, Me. aged 41.- la Roxbury, Mrs Hannah, wife of Mr. Autepas Jackson, aged 46 .- In Dorchester, Miss Maria Tolman, aged 19.-In Danvers, Mrs. Phebe W. Upten, aged 34, wife of Mr E. Upton. -In Salem, Mrs Mary Andrews, relict of the late Mr James A. aged 83; Mr James Brace, jun. aged 28 .- In Gloucester, Mrs Hannah Harraden. wife of Mr David H. aged 75.—In Framingham, Mrs Elizabeth, wife of Mr Thomas Rice, aged 55.-In Shrewsbury, Mr Aaron Wheeler, aged 74 .- In Sterling, (drowned) Mr Charles Bird, formerly of this town, aged 32. - In Petersham, Mr Josiah W. Goednow, aged 32 .- In Chesterfield, Mr Ezra Cogswell, aged 90. - In Lypnfield, Rev. Joseph Mottey, aged 66 .- In Walpole, N. H. Gen. Amasa Allen, aged 69, a soldier of the revolution.—In East Greenwich, R. I. Mrs Mary Tillinghast, wife of Thomas T. Esq. aged 81.— In Providence, Mrs Deborah V. Tillinghast. consort of Mr Samuel A. T. aged 20 .- In Newark, N. J. Gen. John N. Cuming, aged 70, of apoplexy.—In S. Carolina, Mr John Box aged 105, after an illness of 7 years.—In Havana, Mr Theodore, Frederick Neal, aged 18, son of Jenathan Neal, Esq. of Salem; Mr Charles Wilson, aged 19, and Mr Joseph Carlton, of Salem. - At St. Thomas, Capt. John Thomas, late of Portsmouth. In Greensboro', Vt. Thomas Tolman, sen. 93.

In Peacham, Mr Josiah Jennison, aged 90. LADIES' SUMMER SHOES.

學用問題內值

MORTON & WILLIAMS, No. 39, Maribo-rough-street, have for sale, a large and extensive assortment of fashionable and superior made SHOES, among which are-ladies' black Kid Shoes, with and without heels, with a large variety of choice colors, various patterns,

Black Morocco Shoes, of every description, American made Prunella Shoes, with and without heels, warranted, DENMARK SATIN SHOES, plain and figur-

ed, with and without heels, warranted of a very superior quality, French Prunella Shoes, a great variety of black

and fashionable colors,
Misses' black & colored Morocco & Kid Shoes, Children's black and colored Morocco Shoes Boys' fine and coarse Shoes and Bootees,

Gentlemen's fine Shoes and Pumps. A few doz. pair Gentlemen's DEER SKIN SHOES, extra quality.

JUST PUBLISHED.

BY SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG, No.50, Cornhill, Boston, A UNION CATECHISM; founded on Scripture History; consisting partly of Bible Questions, and partly of Questions with Answers; interspersed with instructions, Doctrinal, Practical, and Explanatory, principally in the form of Notes; designed for the use of Individuals, Families, Schools, and especially Sabbath Schools. To which is prefixed, An Address to Learners-Prayers to be offered before rending the Scriptures—an Address to Teachers of Sabbath Schools, and an Address to Parents. By Joseph Emgason, Principal of Byfield Semi-

nary, author of Evangelical Primer, &c. Price, 31 cts. single; 3 dls. a doz. 18, 75, per hundred.
THE INFANT'S PROGRESS from the Valley of Destruction to Everlasting Glory. Mrs. SHERWOOD, author of " History of Fairchild Family," " Little Henry and his Bearer, &c. &c. Embellished with an Elegant Frontispiece. Price

75 cts. boards: 87 1-2 bound.

TOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of JESSE BATES, late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, Yeoman, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs; and all persons having demands upon the Estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are called upon to make payment to BOREAT BATES, Admi-Weymouth, July 14, 1321. [nistrator.

For the Boston Recorder. THE GRAVE. Thou dreary mansion of the dead,

How universal is thy sway; All must thy ebon threshold tread, And mingle with their kindred clay. But beams no hope in that long night, No prospect of a glorious morn; Bursting upon the ravished sight, To cheer the pris'ner now forlorn ? Must endless years their rounds perform, And still the grave frail man confine? Nor when shall rush the final storm, One ray of hope then feebly shine? No, immortality is sure, The bonds of death must all give way ; The gloomy night will not endure, But soon shall gleam the glorious day. Hope blossoms on the Christian's urn, And well forebodes the happy time, When life and vigor shall return, And clothe him in immortal prime. Then welcome, O thou lonely cell, O welcome freely, saith my soul; Toll gently on, my passing knell; Ye solemn minutes, swiftly roll. Receive, O grave, my feeble clay, Calmly in thy embrace to rest; Safe shall my spirit wing its way, To hail the mansions of the blest, Enrapt in blies it there shall dwell, Till, sounding from the lofty skies, The final trump shall pierce my cell, And bid my sleeping dust arise. Then shall I quit thy cold embrace, Array'd in vestments glitt'ring bright, And sing the song of sov'reign grace, In yonder dazzling world of light. There, in the arms of boundless love, Calm shall my weary spirit rest : While endless years their courses move, Forever lov'd forever blest. O welcome, then, thou lone retreat, O hasten on, auspicious day; Bring me before my Savior's seat. Stript of this sinful mortal clay. There shall I join the heavenly choir, In anthems to th' eternal Three ; While angels sweep the peaceful lyre, In strains of sweetest symphony.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.

A Statement exhibiting the number of Episcopal and Presbyterian Clergymen settled in the several Counties, and the m

wanted, at the	1	lers.	lers.	153	15	amt.	
	1	lines	Ime	ber o	per o	n.20	
Counties.	1		\$6.00	umb	Number	J. M.	
	5	EP	Fre	35	13	No.09	
Accomack	I	1	1	15,743	3 4,545	2 14	•
Albermarle Amelia	1	1		18,268	9,220	8 18	
Amherst	1		1	10,584	2,20	7 10	
Bath	1		1	14,308			
Bedford Berkley	1		2	16,148			
Botetourt Brooke			1	13,801	2,275	111	
Brunswick	1		1	5,843			
Buckingham Cabell	1	1	-	20,059 unkn.	11,677 unkn.	20	
Campbell Caroline	1	1	1	11,001	unko.	1 10	
Charles City	1	1.	1	5,186	3,023		
Charlotte Chesterfield	1	1.	3	9,979			
Culpepper Cumberland	1		. 1	18,967	8,312	16	
Dinwiddie	1	1		26,382 12,524	7,442	25	
Elizabeth City Essex	1	1	1	3,608			
Fairfax Fauqueir	1	1	i	13,111	5,942	13	
Fluvanna	i'		1	22,689 4,775	2,142	1 4	
Franklin Frederick	2	2	1	10,724 22,574	2,672	10	
Giles Gloucester	1	1		3,745 10,427	242	3	
Goochland	1	1	1	10,203	5,464	9	
Grayson Greenbrier		1	-	4,941 5,914	270	4	
Greenville Halifax		1	1	6,853 22,133	4,599	6	
Hampshire	1	1		9,784	929	7	
Hardy		1 3	1	15,082 5,525	746		
Harrison Henrico		1	1	9,558		9	
Henry Isle of Wight	1	1	1	5,611	1,755	5	
James City	١.	1	1	9,186 4,094	2,320	9 4	
Jefferson Kanawa	1	1	1	11,851	3,532	8 2	
King and Queen King George	1	1	1	10,988	6,003	8	
King William		1	1	6.454 9,285	3,876 5,785	9	
Lancaster Lee		1	1	5,592 4,694	3,112	5	
Loudon Lewis	1	1		21,338 unkn.	5,157	18.	
Louisa	1	1	1	11,900	6,430	10	
Lunenburg Madison	1	1		12,265 8,381	7,155 3,970	12	
Mason Matthews		1	1	1,991	249 unkn	1 4	
Mecklenburg	1	2	1	18,443	10,264	15	
Middlesex Monongalia	20		1	4,414	2,476	12	
Monroe Montgomery	10	1	1	5,444	376 1,099	5 8	
Morgan	1	1		nkn.	unkn.	1	
Nicholas Nansemond		71		inkn.	unkn. 4,462	10	
New Kent Norfolk	1	1	1	6,478	3,725 5,647	6	
Northampton	1	1	1	7,474	3,350	5	
Northumberland Nottoway	1	-	1	8,308 9,279	3,847 6,368	9	
Nelsou Ohio	1	1	1	9,684 8,175	4,679	9	
Orange	1			2,323	6,516	12	
Preston Patrick	(H)	77		nkn. 4,695	unkn. 724	4	
Pendleton Pittsylvania	70 1			4,239 7,172	6,312	17	
Powhatan	1	3		8,073	5,091	8	
Princes Ann		191	u	2,409 nkn.	6,996 unkn.	0	
Prince William Prince George	1		1	1,311	5,220 4,486	10	
Randolph	1	1	190	2,354	111	1	
Richmond Rockbridge		5		6,214 0,318	3,178	6	
Russell		1		1,954 6,316	unkn. 386	6	
Scott	3	1	u	nku.	unkn.	300	
Shenandoah Southampton		1	1	3,646	1,038 6,406	9 12	
Spottsylvania Stafford	143	1	1	3,296 9,830	7,135 4,195	12	
Sarry	100	20,3		6,855	3,440	6	
Sussex Tyler	1	37.	- 01	7,750 nkn.	2,402 unkn.	27	
Tazwell Warwick	10	YW	1	3,007 1,835	328 1,120	3	
Washington	75	9	1	2,136	1,448	9 8	
Westmoreland Wood	Parly.		e.	8,102 3,036	4,080	3	
Watha	-				1 157		

number of Episcopalian and Presbyterian Ministers in Virginia, was made last winter, in consequence of information obtained with great care and labor, from respectable gentlemen, in civil office, from almost all the counties in the State. Sixty-two counties have no Episcopalian Minister; twenty counties have one Episcopalian minister each; one county has two; one has three; and the city of Richmond has three. Forty-six counties have no Presbyterian minister; twenty-five counties have one each; twelve counties, and the cities of Richmond and Petersburg, have thirty-nine; forty-one counties, containing a population of three hundred and four thousand seven hundred and seventy-two, have neither Episcopalian nor Presbyterian ministers. There are no Congregationalists in the state. There are 92 Episcopalian and Presbyterian ministers in the state, and 974,622 inhabitants; that is, there are 882,622 inhabitants, destitute of such ministers, and 882 such ministers wanted, that every 1000 inhabitants may have one.

But it is said there are a great many Baptists. It is a fact that there are not as many Baptist ministers in Virginia, according to the population, as there are in Connecticut. 89 Baptist ministers are wanted to make the proportion as great .- For in Connecticut there are 70 Baptist ministers and 261,000 inhabitants. In Virginia there 193 Baptist ministers & 974,000 inha-

It is also a fact that if there were this summer, 382 Presbyterian ministers added to the whole number of eight different denominations now in Virginia, viz : Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, Lutherans, Christians, Dunkers and Allbrights; even then there would be 104 more wanted to supply that state, as well as Connecticut is now supplied. (Compare the whole number of ministers as stated below, with Worcester's

U. S. Gazetteer.) But there are Methodists, and a great many other sects. True, but of the eight following denominations, viz. Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Lutherans, Christians, Dunkers, and Allbrights, there are \$52 ministers wanting to supply Virginia, as well as Massachusetts is supplied with Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Baptists and Presbyterians. For in Virginia the whole number of ministers of the eight denominations, above mentioned, is only 495. In Massachusetts, where the population is 472,000, not half as great as in Virginia, there are of the four denominations above

mentioned, 437 ministers. In view of these facts, is there not some reason to complain of our Baptist and Methodist brethren for being so irritable as they are, in relation to such statements. If they wish to promote the cause of Christ, let them get all the information which they can collect, in relation to the want of Baptist and Methodist ministers in different parts of the United States, and let them use this information as a powerful reason, why the Baptists should join heart and hand in completing their national College at Washington; and why the Methodists, also, should have a national College. May a thousand blessings crown your to do away the effect of documents, which Congregationalists, and Presbyterians, and Episcopalians obtain, with great labour and care, for the purpose of rousing the church to the importance of educating pious young men for the gospel ministry. Our country, which is growing with such unparalleled rapidity, needs them. We will state the facts, and we will repeat them till they are not facts, or till our tongues are dumb, that 6000 well educated ministers are immediately necessary to supply the destitute in the United States : and that if greater efforts are not made in this cause, in fifty years, thirty thousand ministers will be wanted to supply the destitute in our own beloved country. In Massachusetts, there are now more than forty destitute congregations, which have good churches, and which have formerly had good ministers. It would take all the young men, for sixteen years, from Andover and Princeton, to supply the present population of Virginia with one minister to every 1000 souls-unless the number of graduates from those institutions should be greater than it has been in past years. There have been societies formed more than two years in that state, which have money on hand to support missionaries, but they have not been able to obtain such men as they wanted. But should all the young men who enter the ministry, go; to that ancient and worthy state: Then what would Indiana do, which has a po-pulation of at least 200,000, and till within a few months past, not one settled Presbyterian or Episcopalian minister? What would be done at Owhyhee and Ceylon? What at Brainerd and Elliot.? and what in South Carolina, which has applied for six missionaries this fall? We say nothing now of the Domestic Missionary Societies of Vermont, New-Hampshire and Maine-from which a tale of woe may be hereafter told, as a distressing sequel to the table from Virginia. In view of this whole subject, ministers,

rich men, and females; young men and maidens, old men and children, farmers and mechanics; all ye who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, and the church, which he died to redeem, what are you all doing for the education of pious young men for the gospel ministry? Are you doing any thing? Can you not do more? [Communicated for the Recorder.

In 1816, an official statement of places of Religious Worship laid before Parliament, gave in London, 166 of the Established church, 136 Dissenters (English): 19 Dutch and German Protestante; 13 Roman Catholics; 6 Jews; 6 Qua-This Table, exhibiting at one view, the te each place of Worship.

OBITUARY. From the Christian Observer for April 1821. THE REV. THOMAS SCOTT, Rector of Aston Sandford.

This faithful and laborious servant of God, has at length been called to his eternal rest. His death took place on Monday evening, the 16th inst. after an illness which confined him to his bed exactly five weeks.

Leaving to others the commemoration of his long continued and very useful labors, or rather committing them all to Him who has, no doubt, bestowed upon them the best applause-" Well done, good and faithful servant !"-We confine ourselves to a few facts pertaining to the latter

Though Mr. Scott possessed, as he expressed it on his death bed, a sort of "iron strength" of constitution, yet he at no part of his life enjoyed good health. For many years, and perhaps nev-(from Jan, 1788 to June 1792) employed upon the first edition of his Commentary, he suffered severely from bilious complaints and asthma. These distressing affections, however, had for a long time past subsided to a surprising degree; but a liability to attacks of inflammatory fever, succeeded to them, which repeatedly endangered and at length terminated his life.

For seven or eight years past, various infirmities had confined him to the immediate neighbourhood in which he resided, and most of the time to his very small parish, not containing seventy souls .- His labours, however, as a student, and with his pen, were undiminished : and it is not twelve months since he wrote to one of his family, " I believe I work more hours daily in my study than ever I did in my life." His only relaxation was cultivating his garden, when the weather would permit his thus employing an hour or two in the afternoon. Increasing deafness had of late nearly precluded him from conversation, in which he used to take great delight, and reduced him almost to a life of solitude, in the midst of a family who greatly loved and were

tenderly beloved by him. A mind thus always at work, and unrelieved in its labors, must necessarily at times feel itself worn down; and it was rather matter of painful regret, than of surprise, to see this venerable man sometimes melting into tears, even while he declared, I have no assignable cause of distress whatever. But, though his spirits thus failed him, his judgment and other intellectual powers remained unimpaired to the end.

In this state his last illness found him. On the first Sunday in March he preached in the forenoon with great animation, (from Rom. viii. 32.) and administered the Lerd's Supper; and in the evening, he expounded, as usual, to several of his parishioners assembled in his kitchen -the subject, the Pharisee and publican, Luke xviii. But it was for the last time. He soon after caught a severe cold: and though the catarrhal symptoms gave way sooner than was expected, yet on Saturday, March 10, he was attacked with a fever, which continued, with some variations, till its fatal termination at the period already mentioned.

Under all the circumstances of such a case, to have expected that Mr. Scott's mind should be kept uniformly cheerful, and filled with bright anticipations, would have been not only little less than a miracle, but would have shewn a defective acquaintance with the operations of the human mind, and with God's dealings with his most established and matured servants, and also an ignorance of what both Scripture and fact teach respecting the power and malice of evil The sagacious and observant Bunyan took a different view of the subject, and accordingly represents his deeper and more experienced Christian as encountering, on his first entrance into the river, and in some parts of his passage, a degree of darkness and apprehension, from which the younger disciple, Hopeful, is mer-cifully exempted. Is not this natural, and sapported by facts? The deeper views which such characters have taken of sin; the profounder sense they have of their own unworthiness; their more awful impressions of eternity; and the apprehensions which long experience has taught them to form of the deceitfulness of the human heart; all conspire to this end. Moreover, it is a common observation, that where (as in the case of Abraham) Almighty God has communicated strong faith, he commonly subjects it to severe trials. If any can conceive of nothing superior to present comfort, to them this may be puzzling; but it need not be so to others. The result, in such cases, proves honorable to God, and edifying to his saints. What tried and tempted spirit, for example, has not been animated in his conflicts by the exclamation wrung from holy Job, "Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him?"

Though, however, Mr. Scott passed through deep waters," and sometimes "walked in darkness," (lsa. L. 10.) during his last illness, it is not to be supposed that this was his constant, or even his habitual situation, much less that fear of the final event prevailed in him. No: hope as to that point generally predominated, though he would say, "Even one fear, where infinity is at stake, is sufficient to countervail all its consoling effects:" but the present conflict was severe: "Satan," he said, "bends all his efforts to be revenged on me, in this awful hour, for all that I have done against his kingdom through life !" and his holy soul could conceive of many evils, short of final failure of salvation, from which he shrunk back with horror. There can be no doubt that these distressing feelings were much connected with the disease under which he labored, as they increased and abated again with the daily paroxysm of his fever: yet, with the scriptures in our hands, we cannot hesitate to concur in his judgment, that the malignant powers of darkness took advantage of this, in a peculiar manner, to harass and distress him. From time to time, however, the clouds dispersed, and the "sun of righteousness arose upon him with healing in his beams." This was signally the case, on one occasion, after he had received the holy sacrament, which he did four times with a solemnity, and even sublimity of devotion, which can never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. He had observed, " An undue stress is by some laid upon this ordinance, as administered to the sick, but I think others of us are in danger of undervaluing it: it is a means of grace, and may prove God's instrument of conveying to me the confort I am seeking." Blessed be God it did so in an eminent degree. Shortly after the service was concluded, he adopted the language of Simeon, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation." Through the remainder of the day, and during the night, he remained in a very happy state of mind. To one who came in the evening he said, "It was beneficial to me: I received Christ, and he received me. I feel a calmness which I did not expect last night: bless God for it." And then he repeated, in the most emphatic manner, the whole twelfth chapter of Isaiah, "O Lord, I will praise thee," &c. The next morning he said; 'This is heaven begun. I have done with darkness for ever-for ever. Satan is vanquished. Nothing now remain

but salvation with eternal glory-eternal glory.' This, indeed, was not realized, so far as it implied the expectation that there would be no other conflict. The fact is, he had imagined himself much nearer death than he was; and life continuing, "the cloude," as he expressed it, "returned after the rain." Still, as the end approached, darkness & gloom fled away, and calmness, and peace, and sometimes blessed anticipations predominated. The day before he died he dismissed one of his children to public worship, with benedictions and prayers for all the congregations of Christ's church, and concluded, "Blessed be his glorieus name for ever, and let the whole earth be filled with his glory. He is highly exalted above all blessing and praise." And the very day he died, he thus addressed an aged and infirm inmate of his family, "This is hard work: but let us think of heaven! let us hope for heaven! let us pray for heaven."
And afterwards, on reviewing the forencon, (for he seemed still strictly to call himself to account for his use of time) he said, "The morning for some hours passed very comfortably." And again, "This is something like godliness,"meaning, as he at another time expressed it, that

he had been able to "approach unto God."

But it was not only at these brighter seasons that the excellent state of his mind appeared: even when " joy and peace" were most wanting, all the other "fruits of the Spirit," produced in tich abundance, were visible in him to every eye but his own. This became the more apparent even by means of his deafness, which, while it almost cut him off from receiving communications from others, produced in him a ba-bit of almost literally thinking aloud: and this brought to light such exercises of faith, of hope, of love, of fervent prayer, of deep humility, of meditation on the Scriptures, in which numerous passages were often brought together in the mest striking and often beautiful combination, as could not otherwise have been traced, and as cannot be adequately represented to those who did not witness them. But throughout his illness all his tempers and

dispositions marked a soul ripe for heaven. His patience was most exemplary, though this was he grace which, almost more than any other he feated would fail. His kindness and affection to all who approached him were carried to the greatest height, and shewed themselves in a singularly minute attention to all their feelings, and whatever might be for their comfort, to a degree that was quite affecting; especially at a time when he was suffering so much himself, often in mind as well as body; -even in the darkest times, Thou art righteous! Father glorify thy name! solemply enunciated, was the sentence most frequently on his lips, and marked his profound submission. His humility and sense of utter unworthiness seemed now more deep than words could express. One of the prayers caught from his lips, in the manner above described, was in these words: "O God, do not abhor me, hough I be indeed abhorrible, and abbor myself! ay not, thou filthy soul, continue fithy still! but say, rather, I will, be thou clean!" It need scarcely be said that Christ was now more precious in his eyes than ever, and his expressions of exclusive, undivided, & adoring adherence to him for salvation, if possible more strong. At the same time he refused the appropriation to himself of those promises which belong only to true believers in Christ, except as it could be shown that he bore the character commonly annexed to the promise, such as those that fear the Lord-that love God, repent, believe, and obey. When he could not trace this in himself, he would have recourse to those which encourage even the chief of sinners to come to Christ, and assure them that " he that cometh he will in no wise cast out."

In this connection it may be remarked, that whatever dissatisfaction with himself he at any time expressed, he never intimated the least wa vering as to the truths which he had spent his life in inculcating, or impeached his own sincerity and faithfulness in the discharge of his

ministry.

It was delightful to see, as the close approached, all his fears disappearing one after another, and in the end not one evil that he had apprehended coming upon him! He had dreaded delirium, in which he might say and do "desperate things:" but he suffered none, beyond an occasional tumult of thoughts in his sleep, and a momentary confusion on awaking. He had dreaded the utter exhaustion of his patience; but it increased to the end. On the only point on which any approach to impatience had been discovered—" his desire to depart"—he had become almost perfectly resigned; and though he still inquired frequently if any " token for good," as he called the symptoms of dissolution, appeared, yet on receiving a negative answer, he only observed, "Then I must seek a fresh stock of patience."

His last fear respected the agony of death itself, the act of dying, and the severe struggle which he thought he had peculiar reason then to expect. But blessed be God ! death brought no agony, no struggle, not even a groan, or a sigh, or a discomposed feature to him! His breath(so to speak) gradually ebbed away, and that be ceased to breathe, while his countenance assumed a most benign and placid aspect, was all the description that could be given of his departure.

Thus "slept in Jesus," in the 75th year of his age, & after the faithful discharge of his ministry during more than 45 years, this henored servant of God, who by his numerous and valuable writings, " being dead, yet speaketh," and will, it may be hoped, continue to instruct and edify to distant generations.

A sentence which he uttered on an occasion when his assembled family joined with him in reviewing "all the way that the Lord had led them," may perhaps properly close this brief narrative:—"I cannot but feel and consider myself as a man that has been peculiarly prospered of God, and I desire to acknowledge it with humble and devout gratitude. Yes, goodness and mercy have followed me all the days of my life. Whatever my PEELINGS may at any time be-and my situation and infirmities, and perhaps also my turn of mind exposes me, at times, to considerable gloom and depression-yet THIS IS MY deliberate judgement. Yea, and on the whole I can add with good confidence, not only they HAVE followed, but goodness and mercy SHALL follow me all the days of my life; and I shall dwell in the house of the Lord forever."

It may be gratifying to the public to be informed that Mr. Scott has left in MS. a memoir of his ewn life, down to the year 1812, which cannot fail to prove highly interesting to all who have esteemed his character, and profited by his

instructions. It may be satisfactory also to state, with repect to the stereotype edition of his Bible, which has been long in the course of execution, that the copy is fully prepared by the author as far as the third chapter of the Second Epistle to Timothy; and that besides this there exists a copy of the last published edition, corrected by him to the very end of Revelations: from which the remaining part will be completed, according to his own final directions, under the care of a gentleman, in concert with his (the author's) family, who has long been his literary assistant in the work, and in whose fidelity he placed entire confidence.

In a letter from the Rev. Dr. G. Blackburn, o the Franklin Academy, (Tenn.) to the editor of the Chillicothe Recorder, he says :- "In the academy taught by Mr. Hamilton and myself, the last session, we had a class of ten theological students, who took lectures every week on the leading topics of divinity. Their progress was flattering; the class is again progressing in its course for the present session. Others, who are desirous of qualifying for the pulpit, are expected to join them; so that the extensive and growing wants of this part of the chruch may in due time be partially supplied. We have eight hopefully pious young men on the funds of our Education Society; and, though our means for their support lies in the hands of the benevolent, we would be willing to take a greater num-ber of suitable characters, if they should offer themselves willingly to the Lord."

The actual population of Paris is stated at

Catholic Excommunication .- On Sunday ning the 27th ult. the Right Rev. Dr Cor Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia, public communicated the Rev. Wm. Hogan, in 8 gustine Church, in that city. In the after of the same day, Mr. Hagan, notwithstathe ecclesiastical censure, officiated in St. M. Church, in the presence of a large and reble congregation of Catholic Christians. troversy of much bitterness is now carried mong the Catholics of Philadelphia. centuries ago, the excommunicated person an emperor, would have been abhorred-in Philadelphia, that sentence has lost it rific aspect, and we see a large majorite Catholic congregation adhering to their motwithstanding the threat to anathemize also for their firmness.

In the visit made by the Governor of the vana, on the 18th of March, to the prisons Moro Castle, he observed the horrible dual called by the different names of the Sun, the the Star, the Tiger, & the Lion, &c. heretofore structed for the affliction of humanity; h astonished that such means of cruelty an barity should be still in existence, notwithe

ing the orders given by the former gove prohibiting their use; ordered that they distributed any with substantial be immediately closed up with substantial of lime and stone, for the purpose of prevention the future any such abuse.

Travellers in Egypt .- Accounts have lately received from two gentlemen trave in Egypt, Mr. Waddington, of Trinity-coll Cambridge, and Mr. Hanbury, of Jesus-coll These two gentlemen, availing themselve the opportunity of attending the Pacha of E in a military expedition against some trib Arabs, have had the good fortune to see a of the Nile's course, which it had not b been safe for any European traveller to They have discovered one or two interesting ands, with about thirty entire pyramids of ent sizes, and extensive ruins of temples, equal construction, but some of them exhi considerable skill, and others apparently highest antiquity. The public will learn more of this on the return of these gentle which is shortly expected. London Trus

The British pensions to superannuated an valid soldiers and sailors amount to about 5. 000 dls.

From the reports of the Faculty in Lo it appears that vaccination has not in all prevented the small pox ; yet they observe this fact ought to do nothing to prevent effor extend the kine pock, as the cases in which small pox has been taken after this, are fe number, and of a mild character .-

Charitable Donation .- An old gentleman ing the advertisement from the Parish of A le-boune, Eug. for a loan of 4 1-2 per cen the purpose of building churches, has pre the parish with the sum, on the condition ceiving 5 per cent during his life.

Rich and Staple Goods. EBSTER & UNDERWOOD, No. 83 VV ket Street, Have for sale a handson sortment of RICH & STAPLE GOODS mong which are-1 Cashmere Shawl \$600; mong which are—1 Cashmere Shawl \$600; \$475; 2 do. \$250; 1 do \$150, \$65 & \$60—riety of elegant Merino Mantles—do. 8-47—and 4-4 Merino Shawls and half hdkfs.—Emidered India Muslin Mantles and Dresses.—extensive assortment of blk and colored Lotines of superior quality—1 piece Ref. Floren a new article for Pelisses—striped & corded:—real India Muslins, plain and dotted; fige and plain Sacharilla, and Mull Muslins—B.

and plain Sacharilla, and Mull Muslins and plain Sacharilla, and Mull Musing Band narrow Thread Laces and Edgings Back White Silk Laces for Trimmings.—Black White Silk Hose—Crape Shawls and Musi Fancy Silk and Sattin Hdkfs.—French In -Leghorn Straws. - Artificial Flowers, &c. Also - Broad and narrow BLACK BO. ZINES-double Florence Lustrings-Sin and Sarsenett, with a general assortment Mourning Articles of the best quality kep

stantly on hand. epis6w Morocco Leather Manufacturer OHN HUNT, No. 74, Orange-street, site the Boylston-Market) Manufacture has for sale-black Morocco; Cochineal green, yellow, and blue Roan lining and bi Skins, &c.

Also, for sale, best Baltimore and Russia Calf Skins, together with a general assetime BOOTS and SHOES, of the first quality, of Measures taken for Gentlemen's Mo Calf Skin Boots, and made in a su

Self Knowledge, Or a Science to Studied. Second Edition, with Notes. AMES LORING has just published, A tise on Self-Knowledge; showing the and Renefit of that important Science, a Way to attain it; intermixed with various flections and Observations on Human N By JOHN MASON, A. M. To which at added, Questions adapted to the Work: use of Schools and Academies, Price

cts. bound, and 37 1-2 cts. in boards. This standard little volume, compr and judicious in its plan and arrangement proving itself to the judgement of the mo ture age and understanding, and happily ed to the best improvement of young pebeing now published in a cheap form, it ed that pious instructors of youth will avail selves of the opportunity new presented, troducing it into the Schools and Acadover which they preside. The Questithis edition are well adapted to facilita study of the valuable science of Self Know and calculated to impress on the young 3m Ma Treatise is so richly stored.

FOR SALE. A N ELEGANT HOUSE, situated in Bra about thirty rods from the Acas fifty from the Meeting-house, and half a from Haverhill. Said house is very large, finished, and very convenient for boardin dents of the Academy. There is a Shop an excellent piece of Land for a garden being to the house. Possession may be give vious to the commencement of the secon mer term of the Academy, which will be the of August. It will be sold on reasonable For further particulars apply 10 SAMUEL WOOD,

NOTICE is hereby given that the sub has been duly appointed Administra the Estate of ABRAHAM JONES, la Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, deceased, and has taken upon himself that by giving bonds as the law directs—An persons having demands upon the Estate of said deceased, are required to exhibit the and all persons indebted to the said Estate. called upon to make settlement to SETH MANN, Administra

Randolph, June 27th, 1821.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the sub last will and testament of ELIJAH PIERCE of Woburn, in the county of Middlesex, ye deceased, and has taken upon herself that by giving bonds as the law directs. And sons having demands upon the estate of the deceased, are required to exhibit the san all persons indebted to the said estate a ed upon to make settlement to July 14. * DILLY PRESC DILLY PHERCE, Exce

No. 31.

Mr. EDITOR, -T The writer h

some of its reject Your obed Ir. A. is a ge exions, good mosition, and ste for mental ved the advants on which he eciate, until, in e unhappily fell ch writer, fre principles of to more tha aracter of the em by the princ ied heart sugge dity. From re gs of a below not avow his se in such frequen ievers. It be credit, that moral and an had been carefu low long he obligations ap mity, the write aspect, that he n of the saci least, without red the argum

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